

Hawaiian Gazette

EST. 1841.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1886.

There seems every probability of a Pacific cable. By the telegraphic news it will be seen that the money has been put up, and that even the rates have been decided upon. When the cable comes here there will be a revolution in journalism, but there will also have to be a considerable amount of money put up. When the telegraphic news comes to our shores there will be an enormous amount of expense incurred by the dailies.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is going to play havoc with the lines further south. They have had a monopoly, but their reign is at an end. It is found to be cheaper to ship goods from Boston to the Canadian line and so through to the Pacific Coast than shipping direct. In fact a company has been formed to run a line direct from the Eastern States to Montreal. No wonder that the earnings of this new road have swollen to \$1,040,000 for the single month of October.

Bishop HARRINGTON, recently killed in company with thirty-five followers, would have found a place among the martyrs, had the world been in the way of appreciating martyrs. As far as we can gather, the unfortunate man went boldly to his work and suffered great discomfort and final death. The accounts that reach us show that he experienced nothing more miserable than Sir Samuel and Lady Baker experienced during their voyage to Lake Albert Nyanza. We will have to wait for the account of his death, till some substantial evidence arrives. Stories from the interior of Africa have to filter through so many sources that the hierarchy will may hesitate before applying the name of martyr to any distant Bishop.

The news from the East shows that there are some very ugly complications with regard to labor and capital to be settled in Chicago. This is one of the deepest questions which comes before the world. There are faults on both sides, and neither side will see that there is another color to the shield. In the end, perseverance beats capital and power, but the process of doing it is not pleasant. When a man stakes his stomach against a bag of money, he is giving great odds. He can and must win if all men will agree with him, but some one falls out of the ranks and *perit*, he is snappet up. The old story of the rich against the poor, is going to be played on one of the largest stages yet used. Peasant riots, the celebrated Munster episode, the Jacquerie, the Servile War in Old Rome, the frightful misery in Carthage after the second Punic War—all show in what direction modern events must turn.

The greatest minds have grappled with this question only to fail. Now that a large manufacturing population has grown up in the States, a population which cannot adapt itself to agricultural pursuits, and which will produce and reproduce its like, there will be endless trouble.

Interested agitators will be constantly stirring up the discordant elements, and the breach between laborer and employer grow wider and wider every year, as it has done in Europe. Hanging a few of the outrageous may have and has a deterrent effect, but that is not the way in which to settle the matter. The root of the evil must be reached, and when the man is born who can show us how to reach it, a new era will have burst upon the world.

The November elections in the United States have been looked forward to with more than usual interest, on account of the political changes in Congress which will result from them. The Representatives in Congress are chosen every two years by popular vote, and one third of the Senators are chosen every two years by the State Legislatures. The present Congress terminates on the 4th of March, 1887, and the term of the newly-elected members—both Senators and Representatives—commences from that date, though the new Congress may not assemble till December, 1887. The elections took place in the first week of November, and in several of the States the vote has been so close, that up to the sailing of the steamer on the 10th, the full results had not been ascertained. Enough, however, has been learned to show that the Republican party has increased the number of its Representatives in the lower House of Congress, so as to nearly balance the strength of the two parties. In the present Congress the Democrats have a majority of between forty and fifty. This will be reduced by the late elections to six or eight, not counting the Representatives elected by the new National Labor party. It is probable that the Democrats will gain one or two new Senators, which will make the next Senate more evenly divided than it now is, the present Senate having a small Republican majority of five or six. The principal points of interest in the elections are these: In California the Democrats have elected their nominee, Bartlett, to be Governor. In Massachusetts the Republicans have elected their candidate for Governor. —Ames, by about nine or ten thousand majority. Texas elects a Democratic Governor, by her usual large majority of over 100,000. The defeat of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, the Democratic leader in the lower House of Congress, will prove a heavy blow to the party. Mr. Carlisle, Speaker of the House, was reported as defeated in Kentucky, but later advices assure us that his re-election is secured by a

small majority. The cause assigned for the change of popular feeling towards these prominent Democratic leaders, is their strong free trade policy in Congress. In New York City, Abram S. Hewitt—one of the best and most highly respected Democrats, has been chosen Mayor, in a very hotly contested election. He was opposed by Henry George, the well-known Irish labor reformer, and by Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate. Out of 218,000 votes, Mr. George received 68,000 votes, the Republican candidate receiving about 60,000, and Mr. Hewitt over 90,000, of which it is stated, over 20,000 were cast by Republicans.

The remarks of Colonel Spreckels, as published in the *Call*, are those of a very angry man and must be taken as such. We republish them, not because we agree with them *in toto*, but because it is well our island readers should know what are Colonel Spreckels' views *now*, and compare them with what they know them to have been in the past. The statements have created a great sensation in California, and will undoubtedly be quoted and commented on in the East. There can not be any doubt as to the injury that they will do us both financially and commercially.

It is the policy of W. M. Gibson that has brought us to this pass. When the King realizes that this man has not only injured the trade and credit of the country, but has undermined his throne as well, when it is too late he will drive him from the position he has misused and disgraced.

The following is the interview: "The King," said Colonel Spreckels, "has for a long time been led by gin-drinking adventures, men who have nothing to lose and everything to gain by leading his Majesty into expeditions, and upon a course of widest dissipation. He is easily approached, when sought at the drinking or gaming table. The two leading courtiers are Colonels Macfarlane and Armstrong, both Englishmen, the latter an agent for Fort and Co. These men have got to the ear of the King and persuaded him that they could float a loan in England for him at remarkably low rates."

"I am the principal creditor of the Hawaiian Government. It owes me \$720,000, borrowed at various times to meet the current expenses of conducting the government—to pay salaries of police, judges, and the other departments of the government. The rate of interest charged upon the loans is 9 per cent, for the amount secured by bonds and 9 per cent, on the open accounts. When the question of a loan of \$2,000,000 came before the Legislature, the Ministry I agreed to advance the additional \$1,280,000, but insisted that the clause should be inserted in the bill to prevent any additional loans until mine was paid."

"I am reason for demanding the insertion of this clause was because I knew the King was crazy upon the subject of loans. In June last he sent Sam. Parker and Kaula, two of his Ministers, to me to advise with him and then upon the best means of floating a loan of \$1,000,000, to organize and equip an army and establish a navy for the Hawaiian Government. I asked them where the \$600,000 per annum was coming from to pay the interest on the loan; they did not know, and told them to tell the King from me that I would rather see him going bankrupt, as an independent King, than to see him rolling in luxury for a few years and then to find his kingdom slipping from under his feet. The King, at this time, had become dazed with a scheme to visit Australia and meet the Prince of Wales there, and in order to make the journey in regal style he wanted an Hawaiian navy to carry him in state to the southern coast. Kaula, a man in state that cannot be reached by calm reason, but can be won by the gin bottle; that is his divinity, and who ever worships at the shrine of Bacchus will find an open-minded friend from him."

"I asked the \$1,000,000 loan, and ever since that time he has been playing the game with propositions to get the advance in England. I have had the best interests of the Hawaiian Government at heart, for I have made heavy investments in the islands. My first visit was in 1876, the export of the islands were then 16,000 tons of sugar, which, with fruits and other products, amounted to \$2,000,000; for the past year 160,000 tons of sugar were exported, which, with fruits and other products, represented \$11,000,000, so that the trade of the islands has increased \$9,000,000 in ten years."

The revenue of the Government for the fiscal year, ending April 1, 1886, is as follows: receipts \$3,295,496 1/2; expenditures, \$3,291,541 55.

"The item which heads the list of expenditures, the 'civil list,' is in detail as follows: The King's private and royal state, \$50,000 00; the King's personal expenses, 16,000 00; the King's private household, 12,000 00; the King's private chamberlain and secretary, 5,000 00; the King's household expenses, 2,000 00; the King's household expenses, 1,981 36; the King's household expenses, 1,981 36."

"A good round sum," added Colonel Spreckels, "but the King is not satisfied; he wants more money, and he has men continually around him with him head with commercial schemes of expenditure, and the brilliant results that would follow a grand loan of \$10,000,000. I have tried to hold him in check, and have on all occasions pointed out the importance of reducing rather than increasing the expenses of the kingdom. The finances of the Government, as managed at present, must lead to ultimate bankruptcy. Seventy-four thousand dollars of the people's money deposited in the Postal Savings Bank has been absorbed in the general fund and there is no money to pay the amount back. The Japanese fund has gone the same way. This is a fund collected by treaty with Japan, to which they have loaned each to learn a piece of \$2 per month for every Japanese laborer employed, and must be handed over to the Japanese Government whenever it sends a commissioner of credit to demand payment. The fund must be used to secure \$2,000,000 loan in England is a positive indignity to me, for I have the greatest interests in the islands, and being a citizen of the United States, the country with the closest commercial relations, the most intimate political associations and the most natural geographical situation for intercourse, I think that after offering the Government all the money which it was indebted for, then to spend it at a rate more advantageous than the loan they have accepted, the whole proceeding was a studied insult, and I returned the decorations to the King, which I had never sought, and the possession of which has always been irksome."

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A KINGDOM OF OPERA BOUFFE. Many of our citizens have seen "La Grande Duchesse," it was the last opera that the writer heard on leaving England—and most know of its plot. Well Hawaii is in a fair way of becoming the subject of a like satire; in fact not in a fair way, but actually a living example of opera bouffe. Hawaiians are as surely dancing to ruin, to the tune of the monotonous hula, as the Second Empire danced to ruin in the days of Napoleon III, to the strains of Offenbach's music. Show and not solidly is the watchword here; there is no building up of a future, though the Honorable Mr. Gibson makes a pretense of making a foundation. The whole structure he has raised is built

on sand, and in the future by any one who takes the trouble to write up what was once the Hawaiian Kingdom, the warnings which have been penned in the *GAZETTE* will be found to be pretty near the truth.

It is, we presume, too late to appeal to any sense of love of country. Hawaii for the Hawaiians has been interpreted to mean Hawaii for the aboriginal inhabitant. It means no such thing. As well might you say that Britain should be ruled by the remnants, if they can be found, of the ancient Britons, or that the United States should be governed by Geronimo or Sitting Bull.

The conquest of Hawaii has been made years ago. It has been a bloodless one. The Western civilization came in, imposed its laws, developed the resources of the country and as its right is, now demands a dominant influence in its affairs. The matter may as well be plainly stated. The white residents on these islands are not here on sufferance. They are here by right. The Ministry now in office by the will of the King—we do not mince words—is a Ministry totally opposed to the foreign element.

Mr. Aloha, though he can speak English, and understands it some, professes to know none when spoken to. He is a thorough type of an expiring nation; and has moreover, a stain upon his record. Mr. Kanoa understands no English at all. It must be remembered that English is the official language here. Then there is one more, to make up the trio, W. M. Gibson, a renegade both from his religion and his race, a man whom one feels ashamed to count as belonging to his own nation, a very *pariah*. A clever man, but all the more dangerous to those he advises, because he is clever and a scoundrel.

With such our citizens seem to be content. They can stand the stolidity of Aloha and the calm impertinence of Gibson. They are welcome to their hire. But they must be assured that such an anomalous state of things must come to an end.

At the present time the interests of every American citizen are being menaced directly, and every European citizen indirectly. Are we calmly going to allow our interests to be frittered away in loans for royal yachts, trips to Australia for the gin drinking hangers on of Hawaiian Royalty—or are we going to put our shoulders to the wheel and try to save the remnant of Hawaii that is left? In plain words we are going to play opera bouffe or sober earnest? We feel disposed to play the latter, no matter what the sycophants propose.

"To the editor of the *Times*—Sir: I have read with much interest the able article in the *Times* of September 23rd regarding the Sandwich Islands, and having recently returned from Honolulu, I am able to give you some information regarding the islands collected there and in San Francisco, to supplement up to the 8th of September, 1886, the important statistics of the sugar industry of the islands, which statistics you quote as relating to the year 1885."

"The imports of Hawaiian sugar into San Francisco, which is practically the only existing market for this produce, during the first eight months of this year amounted to 98,792 tons, valued at \$8,800,000, and from the 9th to the 8th of September, there were arrived and on the way 5,000 tons, valued at \$464,100, making a total import from January to the 8th of September of 103,792 tons, valued at \$9,444,200. This is the largest export yield in the past crushing season, and has never been recorded, and although the season is practically over, there still remain some hundreds of tons of sugar to be shipped from the islands, which will increase the total export for the year to over 102,000 tons, of a value of \$9,469,047."

"Some estimate of the wonderful fertility of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands may be gathered from the fact that several plantations yielded in the past crushing season as much as six tons, and in a few instances, eight tons per acre, and this during a period of drought which has been unexampled for the past twenty years."

"It is worth remembering that one-third of the value of the whole imports of San Francisco come from the Hawaiian Kingdom, or nine times as much as is imported from England, and nearly ten times as much as from France, the mercantile importance of the islands to the United States can be readily gauged, and this leads me to refer to the mention made in the article of September 23d, of the probable abrogation of the existing reciprocity treaty between the two countries."

"I found, during my stay in the Hawaiian Islands that, so far from uneasiness being felt as to the abrogation of the treaty, the sugar planters, and the Hawaiian Ministry, are in a state of the most perfect indifference to the subject. The sugar planters, and the confidence which the people have in the capabilities of the country leads them to receive calmly and without fear for the future, rumors of the abrogation of a treaty which, they maintain, has retarded the extension of their export trade. The consideration by the United States Government, of the renewal of the treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom, is practically postponed for three years, during which time the terms of the expired treaty remain in force, and this postponement of definite action can not fail to be of benefit to the Hawaiian planters, by giving them time to learn a piece of the old sugar trade, and to make arrangements for procuring from new markets terms as favorable as those they have hitherto received from the United States."

"In conclusion, I would only say that my personal experience, bears out to the fullest extent the opinions expressed in the *Times* as to the advanced state of civilization of the Hawaiian Kingdom. I have the honor to remain, Sir, yours obediently."

"H. R. ARMSTRONG."

"3, Great Winchester street, London, E.C., October 11th."

The above is a letter written by a representative of Hawaii. It rests with this Cabinet either to condemn or endorse it. It rests with our citizens to condemn it in no measured terms, and if the Cabinet dares to endorse it, to bundle the Cabinet out of office and replace it by men who will look after the material interests of the country.

The letter of Mr. Armstrong may be considered either as a direct and meditated falsehood, or the idle vapors of a man who does not know what he is writing about. We leave the gentleman on the horns of the dilemma.

What must be thought of a man who calmly states that "several plantations yielded in the past crushing season as much as six tons and in a few instances eight tons per acre." Who has been taking this glibly gentleman in? The average yield of all our plantations is not more than three tons of sugar per acre. A

patch here and there may have yielded as high as six tons, but they are very rare patches indeed, and are more than counterbalanced by large tracts which have yielded but a ton and a half or two tons. Is this statement in the letter pure ignorance, or is it knowingly made to delude people into putting up their money?

When Mr. Armstrong says that our merchants "calmly and without fear" hear rumors of the abrogation of the treaty, whence has he drawn his information? What merchant ever talked such egregious nonsense. If Mr. Armstrong ever did hear such a statement it must have come from the mouth of a man who had no business interests in the country, or from one whose only interests lay in drawing money out of tax payers' pockets.

On what ground does Mr. Armstrong base his statement "that the consideration by the United States Government of the renewal of the treaty with the Hawaiian Kingdom is practically postponed for three years." The statement is absolutely false, and it argues ill for the abilities of the gentleman who could make it. By its terms, the Reciprocity Treaty is terminable at the end of twelve months after notice given by either contracting party.

In conclusion the writer says, "his personal experience bears out to the fullest extent the opinions expressed in the *Times* as to the advanced state of civilization of the Hawaiian Kingdom." Now what was Mr. Armstrong's personal experience. So far as we can learn, it was confined to one business house, a cottage in the Hotel grounds and the King's bathhouse. If a man can make a "personal experience" out of that, it is truly a "personal experience," but it is nothing more. It is impossible, out of such materials, to form an opinion of the country or its resources.

We had thought that the *Times* was an exponent of public opinion in England, and that it could not be used by a clique for their own personal ends. We have been mistaken, for in this matter the *Times* has been either as vulgarly bought as a bankrupt provincial paper, or it has been most egregiously hoaxed.

Mr. Armstrong has done his little best to injure the treaty, and no doubt will have some success. It is always more easy to pull down than to build up. Our citizens must remember however, that Mr. Armstrong is only a pawn played by Mr. Gibson. He it is who wishes to abrogate the treaty. He will gladly ruin the country if he can only have his revenge on the planters and the respectable portion of the community. Until Gibson is out of office this country will have neither peace nor prosperity.

THE FLANEUR.

"On doit toujours flaner!"

I see by the papers that your two Kings have had a slight misunderstanding, and that all negotiations for the present are broken off. The "Sugar King" sizes up the other one pretty accurately. This reminds me of the old saw—"When roosters fall out," etc. Clans has "sand" in him and plenty of money to back it up, and he will make a strong fight for the game before he gives up. It is really too bad for Clans to give away his old saw—"When roosters fall out," etc. How the other one wanted a bet, and all that to go and see the Prince of Wales in Royal Style at Australia, and if possible make the latter sick with envy. I think some of taking a run over to the Coast soon and will call on the Sugar King. I know him well; I used to drive a beer wagon for him in days gone by when he ran a brewery in "Frisco."

Shades of Ancient Hawaiian Chiefs, did not your old bones turn in their hiding places when you saw the two Kings paraded through the streets with their tawdry finery and cardboard head dresses. The historical procession reminded one of the "apes" at a cheap theatre. At Heidelberg, Germany, were genuine. I watched the people on the sidewalk; there was a broad grin extending along both sides of the street. The public festivities have proved a dead failure so far.

I hear the kahuna say the kahuna are angry, and certainly it seems as if they were. Another explanation of the rain is that the spirits of the kahuna are weeping over their degenerate descendants.

I noticed last Tuesday at the reception that Kapena's head was so full of figures counting the Custom House in WAIOHOLE, during the month of November, and up to the 15th day of December this year.

H. S. MARTIN.

Waiohola, Nov. 10, 1886. 1149 41

NOTICE!

AS THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the stockholders of E. O. HALL & SONS,

will be held on the 15th day of December, 1886,

re-elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager

E. O. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer

J. O. Allen, Auditor

Tom May and E. O. White, Directors

L. C. ABLES, Secretary.

Honolulu, Nov. 11, 1886. 1149 41

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!

SUPREME COURT OF THE

Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter

of the Estate of Warren Eugene Callahan,

late of Honolulu, deceased.

In accordance with an order this day made and

entered in the said Court and cause, by the Honorable

Edward Preston, Justice of said Court,

salvo is hereby given to all persons having

claims against the estate of said Warren Eugene

Callahan, to present the same duly verified, to the

said Court, on the 15th day of December, 1886,

or they will be forever barred.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1886.

CLARENCE W. WASHFORD,

Temporary Administrator of the estate of said

Warren Eugene Callahan, deceased. 1139 51

NOTICE!

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

Administrator of the Estate of George S. Hous-

man, deceased; creditors will please present

their bills to the undersigned within 6 months,

or they will be forever barred. Those owing the estate will

please settle immediately. An action of all

effects will be held at Hamakua, Maui, on

Saturday, December 18th, 1886.

C. H. DUCKY, Administrator. 1139 41

NOTICE!

THE TRUTH MUST BE TOLD!

IT IS TRUE THAT—

CHARLES HAMMER,

has lately returned from the Coast, with a well selected stock of all kinds of TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY, BLANKETS, LAP-ROBES, and a great variety of articles the like of which has never

been seen here.

It is true that Charles Hammer will sell the above, together with his own manufacture

of Saddles and Harnesses, at prices that are bound to suit everybody.

It is true that Charles Hammer's make of Harness is so well known all over the King

dom for both quality and cheapness, that there is no need for praising it here.

It is true that Charles Hammer cannot afford to pass CHARLES HAMMER'S without calling

in to see the goods, work and prices.

DON'T FORGET THE OLD STORE, CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

1149 3m

CHARLES HAMMER, Proprietor.

Thanksgiving Day.

The following is President Cleveland's proclamation designating Thursday, November 25th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has long been the custom of the people of the United States on one day in each year, especially set apart for that purpose by their Chief Executive, to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God, and to invoke His continued care and protection. In observance of such custom, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, instant, to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments, and assemble in their usual places of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of free government; for the renewal of business prosperity throughout our land; for the return which has rewarded the labor of those who till the soil, and for the progress of a people in all that makes a nation great. And while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquake, flood and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been shielded from harm through His mercy be turned to sympathy and kindness toward those who have suffered through His visitations. Let us also, in the midst of our thanksgiving, remember the poor and needy with cheerful gifts of the food and services, by deeds of charity, be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1886, and of the independence of the United States of America the 111th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President: T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES LEGATION, HONOLULU, H. I.

The President of the United States of America having designated THURSDAY, November 25th instant, as a day of National Thanksgiving, with the recommendation that it be observed by the people of the Republic in returning thanks to God for the blessings he has bestowed upon the American nation and people, wherefore I invite all American citizens sojourning in these islands to make due observance of Thursday, November 25th instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, in harmony with the people of the United States.

The public are cordially invited to participate in the observance of the day.

FRANK P. HASTINGS,

Acting Charge d' Affaires, U. S. A.

Honolulu, Nov. 25, 1886. 1141 41

NOTICE OF ABSENCE!

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM

Honolulu, Mr. John M. Vivas will be in my

office during business hours and attend to con-

ducting collecting, etc. I expect to return

about Christmas.

S. B. DOLE,

Honolulu, Nov. 25, 1886. 1141 41

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

MR. GEORGE PEACOCK IS

no longer Manager of the Store, corner of

Fort and Hotel Streets. The undersigned will

be found during business hours to attend to the

wants of his patrons, who are solicited to call,

reassured that goods will be sold at the most

pleasure and politeness.

GEO. KIM,

Honolulu, Nov. 23, 1886. 1141 41

Administrator's Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAV-

ing been duly appointed temporary Adminis-

trator of the Estate of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,

late of Honolulu, deceased, all persons having

claims against the said Estate, are notified that

they must present the same duly verified, and

with proper vouchers to the undersigned, within

six months from date of